

Section 3(2) similarly provides that the bill is not to be read as limiting the authority of the federal government to temporarily or permanently prohibit hunting or fishing on any portion of the federal lands—as has been done with various National Park System units and in some other parts of the federal lands for various reasons, including public safety as well as the protection of fish or wildlife.

And Section 3(3) explicitly provides that the bill will not alter any of the rights of any Indian Tribe.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is narrow in scope but of national importance because it addresses a matter of great concern to hunters, anglers, and wildlife managers in many states. I think it deserves broad support.

For the information of our colleagues, here is a brief outline of the bill and a letter of support from the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies:

OUTLINE OF BILL

Section One provides a short title—"Reaffirmation of State Regulation of Resident and Nonresident Hunting and Fishing Act of 2005."

Section Two has two subsections:

Subsection 2(a) states that it is the policy of Congress that it is in the public interest for each state to continue to regulate the taking of fish and wildlife for any purpose within its boundaries, including by means of laws or regulations that differentiate between residents and non-residents with respect to the availability of licenses or permits for particular species, the kind and numbers of fish or wildlife that may be taken, or the fees charged in connection with issuance of hunting or fishing licenses or permits.

Subsection 2(b) states that silence on the part of Congress is not to be construed to impose any barrier under the commerce clause of the Constitution to a state's regulation of hunting or fishing.

Section Three specifies that the bill is not to be construed as—limiting the applicability or effect of any Federal law related to the protection or management of fish or wildlife or to the regulation of commerce; limiting the authority of the federal government to prohibit hunting or fishing on any portion of the federal lands; or altering in any way any right of any Indian Tribe.

Section Four defines the term "state" as including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES,

Washington, DC, February 9, 2005.

Hon. MARK UDALL,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN UDALL: The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, whose government members include the fifty state fish and wildlife agencies, strongly supports your bill to reaffirm state regulation of resident and non-resident hunting and fishing. This bipartisan bill is necessary to address the recent decision of the Ninth Circuit in *Conservation Force v. Manning*, 301 F.3d 985 (9th Cir. 2002), cert. denied, 537 U.S. 1112 (2003). That unprecedented decision concluded that hunting of big game in Arizona substantially affects interstate commerce such that differential treatment of residents and nonresidents must be strictly scrutinized by federal courts.

By subjecting to strict scrutiny analysis under the dormant Commerce Clause state

preferences for residents in highly prized species, the Ninth Circuit decision strikes at the ability of states to maintain the level of local sacrifice and contribution necessary to produce big game.

We appreciate your interest in rectifying the problems caused by the Ninth Circuit ruling and appreciate also the effort of your staff to assure the bill is sharply drawn so that it neutralizes the effect of the court ruling, but beyond that neither enlarges nor diminishes state authority. The limitations provisions of section 3 are written to insure that no existing federal or tribal authority relating to fish and wildlife would be affected.

Both resident and nonresident hunters and anglers contribute to conservation, yet it is essential to conservation efforts in the several States that the level of hunting and fishing opportunity for residents not be eroded. The passion and unity that derives from direct involvement by residents in fish and wildlife programs is a critical asset in resource protection and management. The bill you have introduced reaffirms that the states are the appropriate stewards of fish and wildlife resources within their borders, the hallmark of the highly successful model of fish and wildlife protection and management in the United States. Permit numbers, license fees, hunt areas and season dates are best handled through the legislative and rulemaking processes at the state level.

Thank you again for your initiative in taking this bill forward. We look forward to working with you and your staff to achieve enactment of the bill.

TERRY CRAWFORTH,
President.

IN PRAISE OF OSCAR NOMINATION FOR AUTISM DOCUMENTARY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, tonight I stand up to do something which some of my colleagues might at first glance think is unusual; namely I intend to praise the Hollywood establishment, and more precisely, the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences. Normally when Members come to the Floor to talk about Hollywood, it is to discuss how out of touch Hollywood is with mainstream American values, but tonight I would like to commend Hollywood for doing something right. In a few short weeks are the Academy Awards, and this year there is a very special nominee in the category of documentary short subject; a concise film entitled: "Autism is a World."

This groundbreaking documentary gives viewers a front row seat into a week in the life of an extraordinary woman, Sue Rubin, as she confronts the day-to-day challenges of living with autism. The film's story chronicles Sue's journey to overcome her autism and a false childhood diagnosis of mental retardation to become a highly intelligent college junior—with an IQ of 133—and a tireless disabled rights activist. But Sue is not only the star of the film she is also the film's writer—she wrote the entire screenplay through facilitated communication, a process by which a facilitator supports the hand or arm of a communicatively im-

paired person while using a keyboard or typing device. Joining forces with Oscar award winning director, Gerardine Wurzburg, and Syracuse University Professor Douglas Biklen, founder of the Facilitated Communication Institute at Syracuse University, these three gifted individuals created a powerful film that tugs at the heart strings and at the same time challenges all the commonly held perceptions and stereotypes of autism.

Sue Rubin is truly an exceptional young woman. From the very beginning she never allowed herself to fall victim to her disability; and since the age of 13—when she was first able to show her true intelligence and express herself to the world through facilitated communication—she has used her experience to educate others about autism, and has been a shining example to her fellow students at Whittier College in California where she excels as a history major. She has also traveled throughout the United States to speak out publicly in support of the autism community and facilitated communication.

Medical research has not unlocked all the answers to autism and its causes, but through films like "Autism is a World," and the incredible efforts of individuals like Sue Rubin, Douglas Biklen and Gerardine Wurzburg to reshape the way we think about autistic individuals we will hopefully come to realize that individuals afflicted with autism have so much to offer the world. I congratulate Sue Rubin and thank her for this courageous film; it is an excellent contribution to this year's Academy Awards. I wish everyone associated with this film the best of luck on Oscar night.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT ROUTIER VAUGHAN

HON. LINCOLN DAVIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Albert Routier Vaughan passed away on December 25, 2004, after a distinguished career spanning 42 years with the U.S. Secret Service and Vanderbilt University and a well-earned retirement. He was a resident of Highlands, North Carolina, at the time of his death.

Mr. Vaughan was born Albert Poulelaud in Paris, France, but became friends with a detachment of U.S. Marines in World War I. These marines were instrumental in getting him to the United States. Ted Vaughan, a sergeant in the detachment, gave young Albert instructions on how to reach the Vaughan household in Nashville. Ted Vaughan was a law enforcement officer. He helped young Albert, who became a Vaughan, with his career as a U.S. Secret Service Agent.

Mr. Vaughan served with distinction in his 32 year career with the Secret Service. He received many distinguished awards, including the prestigious Albert Gallatin award. He served ably under five presidents from Hoover to Kennedy.

After his retirement from the Secret Service, Mr. Vaughan served for 10 years as Director of Safety for Vanderbilt University in Nashville. His experience in the Secret Service proved